

## THE PATRIOTS AT SYRACUSE.

TAMMANY HIRES ITS OWN HALL.  
THE CITY INUNDATED WITH DEMOCRATIC VISITORS.  
—A BOLT STILL VIOLENTLY THREATENED—  
SENATOR KERNAN ADVISING HARMONY.

The gathering in the City of Syracuse over the Democratic State Convention to-day is so large that the hotels are unable to accommodate all who have applied for rooms. It is still threatened that the Tammany men will bolt if Governor Robinson is renominated, and it is known that Shakespeare Hall has been quietly engaged by that faction. John Kelly is on hand, but is almost invisible. Senator Kernan is also in Syracuse, urging harmony. He is anxious to have the two factions come together and talk things over quietly. Very few candidates are yet openly named for the secondary places on the State ticket, the friends of the candidates not deeming it prudent to push their claims at present.

A CROWD CALCULATED TO IMPRESS.  
THE GENERAL APPEARANCE OF THINGS AMONG THE DELEGATES, PRELIMINARY TO THE MORE FORMAL ROW AT WRITING HALL.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.  
SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 9.—The convention, or what will shortly pull itself together in a twenty-four-hour ring under that name, has fringed the sidewalks and tattered the street corners, bubbled in hotel parlors and curled in bar-rooms all day long. Most casual observer could never mistake the character of the gathering from this early precipitation of its constituent elements. It is Democratic beyond mistake or question. The wayfarer can read it on the face of the average delegate—not on his brow, for that is too narrow for any inscription—but in his lineaments and expression. I would not say it is an unimpressive countenance by any means. On the contrary, like the singular short nosed bull-pups which figure on every end on the ends of canes and umbrellas, and are so extremely ugly that they seem to have stepped over from the very top of ugliness to the very bottom of beauty, this may be called by the same paradox rather a handsome countenance.

There is a difference in conventions, to be sure, but to the true patriot who considers the convention from a proper point of view the difference is like that in whiskey, as described by the Scotchman who said, "No whiskey is bad; some whiskey is better than other whiskey; but all whiskey is good." So all conventions are good. They are all and always composed of the earnest and sincere, the upright and lovely, who unselfishly neglect their own concerns for the general welfare. Some conventions are more pronounced than others, have a more definite character, show more distinctly in their bearing and behavior the sense of responsibility which attaches to the position of delegate, and impress the beholder more profoundly with the importance of their functions as principal cogs in a great machine.

It has been said that most of these delegates have come here instructed. I am not prepared to deny it, but I will say there's nothing in their looks or manners to show it. If instructed delegations are successful for untrammelled action, this ought to be as fair a convention as was ever held.

There were undoubtedly delegates at the convention at Saratoga last week who felt all through and all the time that they were delegates, and were saturated with a sense of the importance of what they were about. They gathered in knots or brooded in corners, or glued their mouths to each others' ears in a way that made it clear that there was a political convention in travel somewhere in the neighborhood, and that they were attending upon the event. But that convention melted largely and easily into the general throng at Saratoga, and, but for the activity of the few who did the buzzing, might almost have been swallowed up in the multitudinous without universal disturbance. But this convention tumbles noisily into town, humps itself in public places, pervades everything with its disputes, and drowns all other noises with its scolding. It wears a dived monotone, cocks its stoupe but at an angle, spits with great accuracy at a coal-hole, looks greasy, and answers with alacrity the grand hallooing sign of the party, "Well, boys, what ye going to do?" It is aggressive and outspoken, and can no more be ignored as an addition to the social life of Syracuse than a violent and unexpected blossom on a good man's nose.

There is another point of difference between this and last week's convention in this, that in the latter the delegate was known by his disposition to be confidential and to take his fellow-man into a corner to whisper to him. Here he takes the sidewalk and disposes his most earnest hopes and hates with brutal frankness and a defiant manner. It is the difference between a directors' meeting and a prize-fight.

Lieutenant-Governor Dorsheimer is the only diplomatist visible. He goes through the crowd at the Vanderbilt House once in a while, and fixing his glittering eyes on some stray and unprotected delegate, fastens to him by the button, leads him away, and marks him for recognition, and as the author of the treacherous speech in Tammany Hall on the fourth of July, in which he said something mysterious and incomprehensible about "the differences of condition," does at his approach, but he finds victories nevertheless, and only time will disclose the result of his labors.

Mr. John Kelly has been visible only to those who called upon him at his room, and has not mixed with the multitude.

At the Globe House the Robinson ring have been holding a continuous reception and distributing documents of all sorts, including maps, with substantial success of the fact that any kind of sane unconsciousness will glance off this convention like instrumental music off a deaf mute. "Is the voice of the bureau? I hear it complain." The bureau documents are well enough in their way, but influencing votes one bottle of whiskey goes farther than all the printed truck they can circulate.

It is very melancholy to think of the changes that have occurred since the last convention to nominate a Governor met in Syracuse. That was in 1874, and the nominee was a gentleman who has figured more or less (perhaps I ought to say ephemerally) in National politics since. There have been two Democratic Conventions for the nomination of Governor since then, both of which were held in Saratoga. The first nominated Horatio Seymour, under the inspiration of Spriggs, of Utica; the second nominated Governor Robinson, Spriggs passed through Syracuse yesterday without so much as leaving word for the convention to go on and nominate the rest of the ticket. But the changes since 1874 are rather remarkable. Then Mr. Kelly was Mr. Tilden's right hand man, and the Tammany of that day was with him, both fighting the Canal Ring. To-day Jarvis Lord and the old Canal Ring are in consultation with Kelly upon the best means to defeat Tilden's candidate, and the followers of both sides are mixed up in the most kaleidoscopic confusion. Kelly has gone over to the enemies of Tilden, and so has Dorsheimer and all Tammany, and such statesmen as "Tom" Creamer have been skipping from one side to the other, till no one knows where they began or where they left off; and here is John Bigelow still nominally for Tilden, but so deficient in enthusiasm that right in the middle of the day, when delegates were dry and could be easily approached, he was endeavoring to lure them away from the discharge of duty to some kind of an agricultural fair in the neighborhood, which has the assurance to enter as a competing cat show.

Daniel Magone, too, seems to have lost his grip and goes about in a condition of lukewarmness; and it doesn't seem to me that Alfred Wilkinson, though he holds the lease of the hall for the Robinson-Tilden ring, kindles up as he used to on the

general issue. "Billy" Gordon, though, continues as enthusiastic as ever, the laborious duties of the office of Port Warden not having exhausted his energies or chilled his ardor. Apart, too, is unchanged, his chin hanging in the same place and on the same loose hinge. That young man could hardly be more earnest if he wanted an office, which of course no one suspects him of.

It is a pleasing spectacle to see all these statesmen flying about, with General Frank Spaulding sailing in and out among them under gaff-topails, and all engaged in supporting the rights of man and saving institutions from being a failure. No one can look at the two gangs and hear what each says about the other without reaching the conclusion that whichever defeats the other will deserve the thanks of mankind to an extent surpassed only by the party that defeats them both. J. H. B.

ROBINSON HOLDING HIS STRENGTH.  
HIS CAUSE NOT PERFECTLY SECURE, HOWEVER—  
ELEMENTS OF DANGER—THE POLICY OF TAMMANY.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.  
SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 9.—The situation with respect to the renomination of Governor Robinson seems practically unchanged. A few votes have grown doubtful and may be lost, and a few have been gained, leaving the relative proportions of the two factions about as before. The day has been full of rumors of defections from the Robinson side, but few of them could be found to have any substantial basis, and all of them were industriously fostered by the Tammany men.

The position of Kings County was the subject of a hundred rumors—Kings County was resolved to bring forward General Slocum as a candidate for Governor; Kings County would not in any case support Governor Robinson; Kings County was about to do this, that and the other thing. All these stories obtained a ready currency because the Kings County delegation had not yet arrived. Indeed, there was only one member of it on the field, Mr. William A. Fowler. As a consequence Mr. Fowler was kept so busy explaining that Kings County had always stood by Governor Robinson and Governor Tilden before him, and would undoubtedly do so now, that by the time the delegation arrived he was fairly exhausted with his labors. When the delegation did finally arrive all doubt as to their position was at an end. "Boss" McLaughlin joined in the caucus of the Robinson leaders held during the afternoon, and gave satisfactory assurances that their vote would be cast as a unit for Governor Robinson. It is said that three members of the delegation would prefer the nomination of Judge Church, but that all will vote together.

It is undeniable that a certain degree of suspicion attaches to the course of the Kings County delegation. Probably the friends of Governor Robinson will feel surer of the thirty-six votes of that county when they have been cast than now, though there is no reason at present to suppose that they will not be given to the Governor. If the whole truth could be known, it would probably be found that there is no more uneasiness respecting the vote of Kings County than there is always respecting the action of a class of peculiarly adroit politicians who have no fondness for being found on the losing side. It should be added as a final consideration, that while the desertion of the Robinson side by the Kings County delegation might start a stampede, Kings County can do nothing by such a desertion, except, perhaps, the nomination of General Slocum, who has lately been hostile to the McLaughlin Democrats, and is not in a position to expect any sacrifices on their part. There is no adequate motive, therefore, for such a movement on the part of the Brooklyn Democrats, and no indication that they have the slightest intention of making it. Another thing should be noted, that General Slocum denies all purpose of being a candidate, and declares that in no case would he be a candidate against Governor Robinson.

This attitude of the Brooklyn delegation is a serious check to the hopes of Governor Robinson's opponents. They have been busy all day projecting plans, canvassing and searching out delegates. But the work has been very quietly done, and there is a manifest lack of elation in their predictions concerning the result. The most sanguine of them say they have about 200 votes, which is for a Tammany man rather a weak claim, considering that 103 votes are necessary to the control of the convention.

John Kelly has kept himself almost secluded from the public eye. Mr. Augustus Schell doing the chief honors of the Tammany headquarters in his stead. There has been at no time during the day any large number of delegates in the Tammany headquarters at the Vanderbilt House, and the rooms have been sometimes entirely deserted. The Robinson headquarters at the Globe Hotel have been, on the other hand, crowded all day. Daniel Manning, proprietor of the Albany Argus, who seems to have succeeded to something of the leadership of Peter Cagney, is the recognized head of the Tilden forces in these preliminary consultations, and he has been conferring in conference with delegates from all parts of the State.

As has already been said, there is little change in the relative strength of the two factions. It looks as if Tammany had gained the votes of the six delegates from Cattaraugus County, while on the other hand the three votes of Allegany County, the three votes of Schenectady, one in Oswego and one in Oneida, which have not been counted for Robinson heretofore, are now so counted. The estimate which gives Robinson 230 votes seems still as near the truth as any that can be made under the present anomalous circumstances.

BREAKERS AHEAD.

There are elements of danger to the Robinson majority, however, which cannot be overlooked. The bluster of Tammany on the sidewalks and streets and the constant threats of a bolt have natural some effect on country delegates, to whom the more spectacle of a Democrat who admits the possibility of his holding is somewhat astounding. The Tilden people have tried very hard to discount the effect of such utterances by warning their men of the usual nature of Tammany tactics, but those who have had little effect. As a consequence, a sentiment has made itself felt during the day in favor of nominating some man thoroughly identified with the Robinson wing, but still not so objectionable to Tammany as the Governor himself. Something of this kind of talk was heard also from Democrats from Erie, Chautauque and Cattaraugus and other counties in the extreme west, who brought the sentiment with them and expressed it before they had an opportunity to be influenced by Tammany. The candidate these men seemed to favor was Controller O'cott. He has been fully identified for four years, and yet would probably be personally acceptable to Tammany.

If Governor Robinson is defeated at all, it will be because of this feeling that it is best to avoid endangering the State ticket by open affront to Tammany, or because Tammany carries the day by brute force or parliamentary trickery; but the latter force or element, or the "something-say" men, as Mayor Wickham has dubbed them, have made few converts so far. The ironclad Robinson men will listen to no proposal of this sort after Tammany's declaration that the Governor must not be renominated. They insist that he and he alone must be nominated, and almost the whole of the majority are of this mind. The indications are that the something-say men will be forced to abide by this decision. Certainly none of them will vote with Robinson.

The possibility of parliamentary trickery on the part of Tammany has caused a good deal of uneasiness among the Robinson men. Some of them have even expressed a fear that Mr. Purcell, in calling the convention to order and announcing the temporary chairman named by the State Committee, would entertain an amendment substituting the name of some Anti-Tilden man, and declare it elected in public. It is not known whether Mr. Purcell will do this or not. No one who knows Mr. Purcell could believe him capable of any parliamentary foul play, but the

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Later returns from Maine indicate that the Republicans have 18 members of the Senate to 13 of the Opposition, and 89 members of the House to 62 of the Opposition. There is nothing to show what the vote for Governor is, or whether Davis, the Republican candidate, is elected by the popular vote or not; but the overwhelming majority in the Legislature gives the Republican party the State. It is thought that Davis may be elected by the people.

AS TO A PROBABLE BOLT.

The question, Will Tammany bolt is as far as ever from a satisfactory answer. There is no abatement whatever in the fervor of the Tammany declarations that they will bolt if the plan outlined in these dispatches last night—a convention in New-York, the nomination of General Smith and the indictment of the rest of the Syracuse ticket will certainly be carried out. Only the actual event will show whether Mr. Kelly can carry his whole delegation out of the convention.

The Tammany statesmen are in a good deal of mental distress. They are afraid to bolt, and afraid not to bolt, afraid of the convention, and very much afraid of Kelly. In private some of them admit frankly enough their reluctance to commit the unpardonable Democratic sin, and it might be that a very few would refuse to follow their chief, but it would be a very few. The chances are that if Mr. Kelly should bolt, his delegation would support him, just as Presidential delegations sometimes support candidates without liking them. It is suggested that Henry L. Clinton may save himself embarrassment by not going into the convention at all. There seems to be no doubt that he is opposed to a bolt. Senator Ecclesine has been dropped from the New-York delegation, and is now openly for Robinson.

Various schemes are proposed for committing Tammany to the action of the convention. One is that immediately after the roll is called a resolution shall be offered pledging every member of the convention to abide by its decision; that the previous question shall be ordered, and the yeas and nays shall be called. Should Tammany vote yes, it would be committed beyond a doubt. Should it vote no, it would place itself in an utterly untenable position.

The Tammany men do not mention the name of any candidate for Governor except that of Judge Church; and it is not believed that that gentleman will allow his name to be used. It is clear that he can be nominated. They have made one apparent preparation for a bolt which is known to a very few here. They have quietly hired Shakespeare Hall, the very hall in which the convention is to be held, for the purpose of holding a meeting in the city in case they decide to bolt. This may have been done, however, simply in view of the danger of a conflict over the control of Writing Hall.

CONTESTS FOR SEATS.

Probably the number and importance of the contests for seats will throw all the actual business of the convention, including nominations, over until Thursday. The contest in New-York City is the greatest, of course. All four districts in Albany County are contested, also all the twelve districts in Kings, the third district in Oneida, the 11th in Dutchess, and the Counties of Chemung, Ulster and Tioga, each with three votes.

Under the rule governing conventions the delegations sent by the organization recognized as regular by the previous convention will alone be admitted to a share in the preliminary deliberations. Under this rule the Tammany delegation alone will be admitted from New-York, and the Anti-Tilden delegations from Orleans, and the two districts contested in Oneida and Dutchess, while the Tilden delegations will be admitted from Albany and Brooklyn and Chemung and Tioga Counties. The contest from Chemung County is said to be an entirely manufactured affair, and is so declared by the man who was announced as the head of the contesting delegation, Judge Hiram Gray, of Elmira, who presided over the second Democratic convention of 1876. Ex-Speaker Jeremiah McGuire is also a member of this bogus delegation. Mr. McGuire, when last heard of, was a Greenbacker, and he has been within a day or two announced to speak at a Greenbacker barbecue at Albany. The Tilden delegates from Albany and Brooklyn will be retained in their seats as a matter of course, as they represent the party organizations in their respective counties.

It is too soon, perhaps, to make predictions concerning the action of the convention upon Tammany's credentials. It is noticeable, however, that the Anti-Tammany delegates seem very indifferent to the matter. Some prominent Anti-Tammany outsiders who are here under Tammany are also admitted by the committee on credentials, and no grievance whatever and no excuse for a bolt.

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There is very little thought given to the platform. There is every reason to believe that Erasmus Brooks will prepare it, that it will attempt to turn the campaign upon State issues, and will contain loud declarations upon the railroad and excise questions.

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Later—Some of Senator Kernan's later utterances are exciting attention. He takes the position that while he is not opposed to Governor Robinson he thinks the interests of the party demand the withdrawal of his name. Daniel Manning and some other Tilden leaders are taking the position that Kernan is not a candidate. They made this suggestion: "Suppose Mr. Kernan that a year from now the Democracy of the country outside of New-York City demanded your resignation to be elected Governor of New-York, would you resign?" "I would," said Kernan, "and say for God's sake, gentlemen, let me be elected Governor of New-York." This remark was greeted with applause by many in the room.

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Under the rule governing conventions the delegations sent by the organization recognized as regular by the previous convention will alone be admitted to a share in the preliminary deliberations. Under this rule the Tammany delegation alone will be admitted from New-York, and the Anti-Tilden delegations from Orleans, and the two districts contested in Oneida and Dutchess, while the Tilden delegations will be admitted from Albany and Brooklyn and Chemung and Tioga Counties. The contest from Chemung County is said to be an entirely manufactured affair, and is so declared by the man who was announced as the head of the contesting delegation, Judge Hiram Gray, of Elmira, who presided over the second Democratic convention of 1876. Ex-Speaker Jeremiah McGuire is also a member of this bogus delegation. Mr. McGuire, when last heard of, was a Greenbacker, and he has been within a day or two announced to speak at a Greenbacker barbecue at Albany. The Tilden delegates from Albany and Brooklyn will be retained in their seats as a matter of course, as they represent the party organizations in their respective counties.

It is too soon, perhaps, to make predictions concerning the action of the convention upon Tammany's credentials. It is noticeable, however, that the Anti-Tammany delegates seem very indifferent to the matter. Some prominent Anti-Tammany outsiders who are here under Tammany are also admitted by the committee on credentials, and no grievance whatever and no excuse for a bolt.

Senator Kernan has arrived and is going to talk it over. This is very much like moving that the manager go into committee of the whole. David Dudley Field has also arrived. He is understood to share his brother's views now concerning Mr. Tilden.

There is very little thought given to the platform. There is every reason to believe that Erasmus Brooks will prepare it, that it will attempt to turn the campaign upon State issues, and will contain loud declarations upon the railroad and excise questions.

The State Committee met to-night. Senator John C. Jacobs, who was previously selected by a Tilden caucus as the strongest man for temporary chairman, was named for the place and unanimously elected. The Tammany members made no contest. On a test vote the Tilden men polled eighteen votes; the Anti-Tilden men fifteen, showing that the ratio obtained at Niagara Falls is unimpaired.

Later—Some of Senator Kernan's later utterances are exciting attention. He takes the position that while he is not opposed to Governor Robinson he thinks the interests of the party demand the withdrawal of his name. Daniel Manning and some other Tilden leaders are taking the position that Kernan is not a candidate. They made this suggestion: "Suppose Mr. Kernan that a year from now the Democracy of the country outside of New-York City demanded your resignation to be elected Governor of New-York, would you resign?" "I would," said Kernan, "and say for God's sake, gentlemen, let me be elected Governor of New-York." This remark was greeted with applause by many in the room.

THE REST OF THE TICKET.

NEITHER FACTION ANXIOUS TO BRING FORWARD ANY CANDIDATES—TAMMANY TEMPTING THE COUNTRY DELEGATES.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.  
SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 9.—The delegates have been so keenly interested in the conflict over Governor Robinson to-day that they have hardly considered at all the candidates for the subordinate offices. It has also been deemed injudicious by the friends of candidates to mention their names during the struggle. Invitations to alliances that might prove embarrassing if accepted are thus avoided. Tammany Hall is credited with a design to weaken its opponent by tempting such delegations as have candidates for minor positions with a promise of its support in case they abandon the Robinson faction. In order to have its hands free to make bargains, Tammany names no candidates and professes to have none. The friends of Governor Robinson, in speaking about the remainder of the ticket, naturally do not desire to raise up any opposition among their own delegates by expressing preferences.

The nomination of one man who is a candidate, however, seems assured. Horatio Seymour, Jr., the present State Engineer, desires a renomination. Both factions in the convention apparently will favor his nomination out of loyalty to his uncle. The Robinson men also declare that they intend, if they have the power, to renominate Controller O'cott. The Anti-Robinson men as yet have no candidate for the place.

It is stated that Lieutenant-Governor Dorsheimer

See Fifth Page.

## GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE ADVANCE ON CABUL DELAYED.

THE BRITISH MILITARY FORCES UNPREPARED FOR THE PROPOSED INVASION—MR. LORRAINE'S HORSES UNSUCCESSFUL.

It is found that the British forces are unprepared for a general advance on Cabul, and that a forward movement cannot begin until next month. The American horses Geraldine and Parole ran at Doncaster yesterday, and were both unsuccessful. The Austrian occupation of Novi-Bazar goes on successfully. A new Irish land project is proposed.

THE PROPOSED MARCH ON CABUL.

GREAT OBSTACLES IN THE WAY—ENGLAND SEND-  
ING OUT TROOPS.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 9, 1879.

Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking at Exeter yesterday, said that the outbreak at Cabul appeared to have been unprovoked. So far as the British Government was concerned, it was entirely true to the British, and it was certain that the assistance he implored would not be refused. There seems to be great doubt, he said, whether a prompt advance is possible.

The military correspondent of *The Times*, reviewing the situation, says: "Twenty-five per cent of the native troops on the frontier have been ordered to be sent to India. The British troops are full of men unfit for service by fever and hardships of the campaign. There are very few infantry regiments in the Indian provinces which could number 200 men, and there is probably not a cavalry regiment in the Punjab which could put 800 men on parade. The transport department have been ordered to send 100,000 tons of their organization will be difficult. Upward of 60,000 camels are actually reported to have been killed in the late expedition. General Roberts may have sufficient mules and camels to admit of the advance of a brigade in light marching order; but the Government of India will have to send over 100,000 tons of supplies, and the men will be exhausted, and they will require heavy drafts to bring them up to their full strength, and at least two months more before they can recruit the regiments can arrive from England."

It is said in military circles at Simla that the 9th of October is the probable date of the commencement of a forward movement, because of the deficiency in wheel transport. By those who know the position of things, an advance is declared to be impossible. It is reported that Cabul has been sacked by a mob. The Press Association reports that in consequence of the position which the British Government has reached, the British Government is probable that General Roberts will wait the cooperation of other columns before advancing on Cabul. The Government of India has expressed his devotion to the British, and has offered to raise a contingent of troops.

Large reinforcements of troops are to be dispatched to India to operate in Afghanistan, the first detachment leaving England in a